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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/526,164	HUIJSDUIJNEN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Julie Ha	1654	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 1 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *26-46,48,49,52,53,55-60,62 and 64* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☒ Claim(s) *26-46,48,49,52,53,55-60,62 and 64* are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Restriction is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 and 372.

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.499, applicant is required, in reply to this action, to elect a single invention to which the claims must be restricted.

Group 1, claim(s) 26-29 and 64, drawn to a phosphopeptide comprising an amino acid consensus sequence, wherein the amino acid consensus sequence comprises amino acid positions –2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3 and +4, wherein 0 is phosphorylated Y, -2 is selected from E, L and V, -1 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, +1 is G, +2 is selected from A, T and S, +3 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, and +4 is selected from A and G.

Group 2, claims 30-33 and 64, drawn to a phosphopeptide comprising an amino acid consensus sequence, wherein the amino acid consensus sequence comprises amino acid positions –2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3 and +4, wherein 0 is phosphorylated Y, -2 is selected from E and P, -1 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, +1 is G and A, +2 is selected from T, +3 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, and +4 is selected from G and A.

Group 3, claim(s) 34-38 and 64, drawn to a phosphopeptide comprising an amino acid consensus sequence, wherein said amino acid consensus sequence comprises amino acid positions –3, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3, +4, wherein 0 is phosphorylated Y, -3 is selected from an acidic amino acid, -2 is selected from L and E, -1 is selected hydrophobic amino acid, +1 is selected from G and A, +2 is S, +3 is selected from Y, L and acidic amino acids, and +4 is selected from a phenolic amino acid.

Group 4, claim(s) 39-42 and 64, drawn to a phosphopeptide comprising an amino acid consensus sequence, wherein said amino acid consensus sequence comprises amino acid positions –3, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3 and +4, wherein 0 is phosphorylated Y, -2 is selected from E and P, -1 is selected from hydrophobic amino acid, +1 is A, +2 is selected from hydrophobic amino acid and +4 is G.

Group 5, claim(s) 43-46 and 64, drawn to a phosphopeptide and a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amino acid consensus sequence, wherein said amino acid consensus sequence comprises amino acid positions –3, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3, +4 and +5, wherein 0 is phosphorylated Y, -2 is selected from E and F, -1 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, +1 is A, +2 is E, +3 is selected from V and I, +4 is G and +5 is R.

Group 6, claim(s) 48-49 and 64, drawn to a peptidomimetic or non-peptide mimetic designed on the basis of the sequence and/or the structure of a phosphopeptide or a functional derivative of a phosphopeptide selected from the group consisting of (a), wherein the peptidomimetics or no-peptide mimetics or functional derivatives does not comprise the amino acid sequence RNNEFYA (SEQ ID NO: 75), and wherein Y is a phosphorylated tyrosine residue.

Group 7, claim(s) 48-49 and 64, drawn to a peptidomimetic or non-peptide mimetic designed on the basis of the sequence and/or the structure of a phosphopeptide or a functional derivative of a phosphopeptide selected from the group consisting of (b), wherein the peptidomimetics or no-peptide mimetics or functional derivatives does not comprise the amino acid sequence RNNEFYA (SEQ ID NO: 75), and wherein Y is a phosphorylated tyrosine residue.

Group 8, claim(s) 48-49 and 64, drawn to a peptidomimetic or non-peptide mimetic designed on the basis of the sequence and/or the structure of a phosphopeptide or a functional derivative of a phosphopeptide selected from the group consisting of (c), wherein the peptidomimetics or no-peptide mimetics or functional derivatives does not comprise the amino acid sequence RNNEFYA (SEQ ID NO: 75), and wherein Y is a phosphorylated tyrosine residue.

Group 9, claim(s) 48-49 and 64, drawn to a peptidomimetic or non-peptide mimetic designed on the basis of the sequence and/or the structure of a phosphopeptide or a functional derivative of a phosphopeptide selected from the group consisting of (d), wherein the peptidomimetics or no-peptide mimetics or functional derivatives does not comprise the amino acid sequence RNNEFYA (SEQ ID NO: 75), and wherein Y is a phosphorylated tyrosine residue.

Group 10, claim(s) 48-49 and 64, drawn to a peptidomimetic or non-peptide mimetic designed on the basis of the sequence and/or the structure of a phosphopeptide or a functional derivative of a phosphopeptide selected from the group consisting of (e), wherein the peptidomimetics or no-peptide mimetics or functional derivatives does not comprise the amino acid sequence RNNEFYA (SEQ ID NO: 75), and wherein Y is a phosphorylated tyrosine residue.

Group 11, claim(s) 52, drawn to a method of treating or preventing a PTP mediated disease comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a pharmaceutically

effective amount of a phosphopeptide selected from the group consisting of (a), or a peptidomimetic, a non-peptide mimetic or a functional derivative of said phosphopeptide.

Group 12, claim(s) 52, drawn to a method of treating or preventing a PTP mediated disease comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of a phosphopeptide selected from the group consisting of (b), or a peptidomimetic, a non-peptide mimetic or a functional derivative of said phosphopeptide.

Group 13, claim(s) 52, drawn to a method of treating or preventing a PTP mediated disease comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of a phosphopeptide selected from the group consisting of (c), or a peptidomimetic, a non-peptide mimetic or a functional derivative of said phosphopeptide.

Group 14, claim(s) 52, drawn to a method of treating or preventing a PTP mediated disease comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of a phosphopeptide selected from the group consisting of (d), or a peptidomimetic, a non-peptide mimetic or a functional derivative of said phosphopeptide.

Group 15, claim(s) 52, drawn to a method of treating or preventing a PTP mediated disease comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of a phosphopeptide selected from the group consisting of (e), or a peptidomimetic, a non-peptide mimetic or a functional derivative of said phosphopeptide.

Group 16, claim(s) 53, drawn to a method of treating or preventing cancer comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of an phosphopeptide selected from the group consisting of (a), or a or a peptidomimetic, a non-peptide mimetic or a functional derivative of said phosphopeptide comprising an amino acid consensus sequence comprising amino acid positions –2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3 and +4, wherein 0 is phosphorylated Y, -2 is selected from E, L and V, -1 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, +1 is selected from G, +2 is A, T and S, +3 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid and phenolic amino acid, and +4 is selected from A and G.

Group 17, claim(s) 55, drawn to a method of treating or preventing diabetes comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of a phosphopeptide selected from the group consisting of (b), or a peptidomimetic, a non-peptide mimetic or a functional derivative of said phosphopeptide comprising an amino acid consensus sequence comprising amino acid positions –2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3 and +4, wherein 0 is phosphorylated Y, -2 is selected from E and P, -1 is selected from a

hydrophobic amino acid, +1 is selected from G and A, +2 is T, +3 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, and +4 is selected from G and A.

Group 18, claim(s) 56, drawn to a method of treating or preventing obesity comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of a phosphopeptide selected from the group consisting of (b), or a peptidomimetic, a non-peptide mimetic or a functional derivative of said phosphopeptide comprising an amino acid consensus sequence comprising amino acid positions –2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3 and +4, wherein 0 is phosphorylated Y, -2 is selected from E and P, -1 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, +1 is selected from G and A, +2 is T, +3 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, and +4 is selected from G and A.

Group 19, claim(s) 57, drawn to a method of suppressing appetite comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of a phosphopeptide selected from the group consisting of (b), or a peptidomimetic, a non-peptide mimetic or a functional derivative of said phosphopeptide comprising an amino acid consensus sequence comprising amino acid positions –2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3 and +4, wherein 0 is phosphorylated Y, -2 is selected from E and P, -1 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, +1 is selected from G and A, +2 is T, +3 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, and +4 is selected from G and A.

Group 20, claim(s) 58, drawn to a method of treating or preventing inflammation comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of a phosphopeptide selected from the group consisting of (c), or a peptidomimetic, a non-peptide mimetic or a functional derivative of said phosphopeptide comprising an amino acid consensus sequence comprising amino acid positions, -3, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3 and +4, wherein 0 is phosphorylated Y, -3 is selected from an acidic amino acid, -2 is selected from L and E, -1 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, +1 is selected from G and A, +2 is S, +3 is selected from Y, L and an acidic amino acids, and +4 is selected from a phenolic amino acid.

Group 21, claim(s) 59, drawn to a method of treating or preventing multiple sclerosis comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of a phosphopeptide selected from the group consisting of (c), or a peptidomimetic, a non-peptide mimetic or a functional derivative of said phosphopeptide comprising an amino acid consensus sequence comprising amino acid positions –3, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3 and +4, wherein 0 is phosphorylated Y, -3 is selected from an acidic amino acid, -2 is selected from L and E, -1 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, +1 is selected from G and A, +2 is S, +3 is selected from Y, L and an acidic amino acids, and +4 is selected from a phenolic amino acid.

Group 22, claim(s) 60, drawn to a method of treating or preventing angiogenesis-dependent disease comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of a phosphopeptide selected from the group

consisting of (c), or a peptidomimetic, a non-peptide mimetic or a functional derivative of said phosphopeptide comprising an amino acid consensus sequence comprising amino acid positions –3, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3 and +4, wherein 0 is phosphorylated Y, -3 is selected from an acidic amino acid, -2 is selected from L and E, -1 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, +1 is selected from G and A, +2 is S, +3 is selected from Y, L and an acidic amino acids, and +4 is selected from a phenolic amino acid.

Group 23, claim(s) 62, drawn to a method of treating or preventing infectious disease comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of a phosphopeptide consisting of (d from claim 52) a phosphopeptide comprising an amino acid consensus sequence, wherein said amino acid consensus sequence comprises amino acid positions –3, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3 and +4, wherein 0 is a phosphorylated Y, -2 is selected from E and P, -1 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, +1 is A, +2 is selected from E, Q and H, +3 is selected from hydrophobic amino acid, and +4 is G, and (e from claim 52) a phosphopeptide comprising an amino acid consensus sequence, wherein the amino acid consensus sequence comprises amino acid positions –3, -2, -1. 0, +1, +2, +3, +4 and +5, wherein 0 is phosphorylated Y, -2 is selected from E and F, -1 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, +1 is A, +2 is E, +3 is selected from V and I, +4 is G and +5 is R, or a peptidomimetic, a non-peptidomimetic or a functional derivative of said phosphopeptide.

PLEASE NOTE: Claim 64 has been divided into Groups 1-10. Claim 64 in Groups 1-10 will only be examined to the extent of what is read on the Groups. For example, in Group 1, claim 64 will be read only on the consensus sequence comprising amino acid positions –2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3 and +4, wherein 0 is phosphorylated tyrosine, -2 is selected from E, L and V, -1 is selected from hydrophobic amino acid, +1 is G, +2 is selected from A, T and S, +3 is selected from hydrophobic amino acid and a phenolic amino acid, and +4 is selected from A and G; in Group 5, claim 64 will be read only on the consensus sequence comprises amino acid positions –3, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3, +4 and +5, wherein 0 is phosphorylated Y, -2 is selected from E and F, -1 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, +1 is A, +2 is E, +3 is selected from V and I, +4 is G and +5 is R.

2. The inventions listed as Groups 1-23 do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: The special technical feature of the instant application is a phosphopeptide comprising an amino acid consensus sequence wherein the amino acid consensus sequence comprises amino acid positions –2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3 and +4, wherein 0 is a phosphorylated Y, -2 is selected from E, L and V, -1 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid, +1 is G, +2 is selected from A, T and S, +3 is selected from a hydrophobic amino acid and a phenolic amino acid and +4 is selected from A and G. Dente et al (J. Mol. Biol., 1997, 269: 694-

703) teach synthetic consensus peptides as substrate for phosphorylation reaction. Table 3 shows the peptide EFYGTYGLP. This meets the limitation of claim 1 and invention 1. The peptide is present with tyrosine at position 0. Therefore, the special technical feature is taught by a prior art, and thus, unity of invention is broken.

3. Furthermore, the situation involving the so-called Markush practice wherein a single claim defines alternatives (chemical or non-chemical) is also governed by PCT Rule 13.2. In this special situation, the requirement of a technical interrelationship and the same or corresponding special technical features as defined in PCT Rule 13.2, shall be considered to be met when the alternatives are of a similar nature.

4. When the Markush grouping is for alternatives of chemical compounds, they shall be regarded as being of a similar nature where the following criteria are fulfilled:

(A) All alternatives have a common property or activity; and

(B)

(1) A common structure is present, i.e., a significant structural element is shared by all of the alternatives; or

(B)

(2) In cases where the common structure cannot be the unifying criteria, all alternatives belong to a recognized class of chemical compounds in the art to which the invention pertains.

5. In paragraph (B)(1), above, the words "significant structural element is shared by all of the alternatives" refer to cases where the compounds share a common chemical structure which occupies a large portion of their structures, or in case the compounds have in common only a small portion of their structures, the commonly shared structure constitutes a structurally distinctive portion in view of existing prior art, and the common structure is essential to the common property or activity. The structural element may be a single component or a combination of individual components linked together.
In paragraph (B)(2), above, the words "recognized class of chemical compounds" mean that there is an expectation from the knowledge in the art that members of the class will behave in the same way in the context of the claimed invention. In other words, each member could be substituted one for the other, with the expectation that the same intended result would be achieved.

6. Therefore, the phosphopeptide comprising an amino acid consensus sequence claimed do not have a common structural element, except for the phosphorylated tyrosine at position 0. For example, if since –2 can be E, L or V, -1 and +3 can be hydrophobic amino acid (i.e., V, I, L, M, F, W, or C), +2 can be A, T and S, and +4 can be A and G, this implies that the sequences can be [E/L/V][V/I/L/M/F/W/C/A/Y/H/T/S/P/G]YG[A/T/S][V/I/L/M/F/W/C/A/Y/H/T/S/P/G][A/G]. The only core sequence that these consensus have in common is YG. This is not a significant structural element. Therefore, unity of invention is broken.

7. Furthermore, MPEP states: "The Examiner should bear in mind that a claim may also contain a reference to another claim even if it is not a dependent claim as defined

in PCT Rule 6.4. One example of this is a claim referring to a claim of a different category (for example, "Apparatus for carrying out the process of Claim 1...," or "Process for the manufacture of the product of Claim 1..."). Similarly, a claim to one part referring to another cooperating part, for example, "plug for cooperation with the socket of Claim 1...") is not a dependent claim. See PCT 1801. Therefore each inventions are independent or distinct.

Election of Species

8. This application contains claims directed to more than one species of the generic invention. These species are deemed to lack unity of invention because they are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

9. The species are as follows:

Different phosphopeptide comprising amino acid consensus sequence: SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or other amino acid consensus sequences;

Different types of cancer: see for example specification paragraph [0253];

Different types of infection diseases: see for example specification paragraph [0127].

10. Applicant is required, in reply to this action, to elect a single species to which the claims shall be restricted if no generic claim is finally held to be allowable. The reply must also identify the claims readable on the elected species, including any claims subsequently added. An argument that a claim is allowable or that all claims are generic is considered non-responsive unless accompanied by an election.

11. If Group 1 is elected, Applicant is required to elect a single disclosed species of amino acid sequence from SEQ ID NOS: 1-4. If Group 2 is elected, Applicant is required to elect a single disclosed species of amino acid sequence from SEQ ID NOS: 5-8. If an

election is elected from Groups 3-10, Applicant is required to elect a single disclosed species of amino acid sequence. For example, if Group 3 is elected, Applicant elects-2 is L, -1 is F (from hydrophobic amino acid), +2 is S, and +3 is Y, +4 is Y (from phenolic amino acid). If one Group from Groups 11-23 is elected, Applicant is required to elect a single disclosed species of amino acid sequence. For example, if Group 17 is elected, Applicant elects a phosphopeptide comprising an amino acid consensus wherein 0 is phosphorylated Y, -2 is P, -1 is L (from a hydrophobic amino acid), +1 is selected from G, +2 is T, +3 is I (from a hydrophobic amino acid), and +4 is G (i.e., LGYGTIG, for example). Furthermore, if a Group from Groups 11-15 is elected, Applicant is required to elect a single disclosed species of PTP mediated disease; if Group 16 is elected, Applicant is required to elect a single disclosed species of cancer; if Group 23 is elected, Applicant is required to elect a single disclosed species of infectious disease.

12. Upon the allowance of a generic claim, applicant will be entitled to consideration of claims to additional species which are written in dependent form or otherwise include all the limitations of an allowed generic claim as provided by 37 CFR 1.141. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which are readable upon the elected species. MPEP § 809.02(a).

13. The claims are deemed to correspond to the species listed above in the following manner:

26-46, 48-49, 52-53, 55-60, 62 and 64

The following claim(s) are generic: None.

14. The species listed above do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, the species lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: The amino acid

consensus sequences are patentably independent and distinct because the amino acid sequences are different leading to different structure. For example, an amino acid consensus sequence EIYGALA is different from LFYGTWG; ELYGSYYA (SEQ ID NO: 1) is different from EFYATYG (SEQ ID NO: 5). A search for one would not lead to the other and would required independent searches. Different types of cancer are patentably independent and distinct because different cancers involve different cells and organs. For example, a breast cancer is patentably independent and distinct from lung cancer, since different cells are involved, and a patient suffering from one would not necessarily be suffering from the other. Further, search for one would not lead to the other. Different types of infectious diseases are patentably independent and distinct because each infectious disease involves a different source of infection and different treatments. For example, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) involves a retrovirus and involves protease inhibitors and other cocktails of antiretroviral drugs; Staph infection is a bacterial infection that requires antibiotics. Further, search for one would not necessarily lead to the other.

15. Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include (i) an election of a species or invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143) and (ii) identification of the claims encompassing the elected invention.

16. The election of an invention or species may be made with or without traverse. To reserve a right to petition, the election must be made with traverse. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election shall be treated as an election without traverse.

17. **Should applicant traverse on the ground that the inventions or species are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the inventions or species to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence**

or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C.103(a) of the other invention.

18. Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Conclusion

19. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Julie Ha whose telephone number is 571-272-5982. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 8:00 am to 4:30 pm.

20. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Cecilia Tsang can be reached on 571-272-0562. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

21. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Julie Ha
Patent Examiner
AU 1654

11/20/07
ANISH GUPTA
PRIMARY EXAMINER